

Babylonian Cal.

The night and daylight were divided into 3 watches and 12 hours. Sun dials and water clocks served to count hours.

The Jewish Cal employs many of the methods and names.

Under Persian Kings, Babylonian calendar calculators succeeded in computing an almost perfect equivalence in a lunisolar cycle of 19 yrs and 235 months with intercalations in the yrs 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19 of the cycle.

The new year day (NISANU) now oscillated around the spring equinox

The Babylonian month names are:

NISANU, AYARU, SIMANU, DU'UZU,

ABU, ULULU, TASHRITU, ARKIT SAMNA,

KISLIMU, TEBETU, SHABATU, ADARU.

The month ADARU II was introduced

not long after the 19th cycle

had moved in the year that was 1747

the cycle, then ULULU II was made

the day began at sunset. The month

began when the moon was in the middle in

the evening.

After 380 BC

CELTS

Rome was rebuilt.
The Samnites from an alliance

380BC

ISOCRATES' Panegyricus

380 BC

The Babylonians decided that
7.5 every 19 yrs should have
13 months instead of 12 months
the Jews followed this

380 BC

the defences of Rome greatly improved
by the building of massive Servian
Wall